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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1 **Literature**

1. Only rarely does a Soviet citizen own a library which exceeds his professional needs. The public and loan libraries, however, are used to their limit and are always crowded. Most of the books in them, as in all libraries in the USSR, are political. The Soviets read a great deal, partly because they are interested and partly because they must be well informed, particularly on political topics, if they wish to pass the many qualifying examinations in order to be eligible for an advanced position in any field. A person cannot become an electronics engineer unless he is closely acquainted with the theories of Marx, Engels, and Lenin; it is as important for a chemistry student to be informed on the crisis in Iran as it is for him to know chemical formulas. Current political topics are treated in pamphlets which are sold weekly and which are available in every public library. Although pamphlets and books can be read in the libraries, they are more often taken out and, incidentally, are usually returned in a dirty and torn condition. The scope and importance of political literature is emphasized by the fact that even our children attending German specialists' schools had to make speeches concerning current political developments, and therefore had to read about developments in Korea, Egypt, or Indo-China.

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2. Scientific literature is second in volume to political literature in the USSR. The scientific libraries in Moscow have an almost complete assortment of the scientific literature of the world, both in the Russian and in the original languages. Our library at the Institute was located in a room about 20 m x 20 m, and was filled with many books and foreign periodicals (especially British and US), which had been shipped to Fryazino from the dismantled Osram, Tungsram, and OSW plants. The publication date of most of the foreign material was prior to 1935; there were no German books that had been published between 1934-1945. There were about the same gaps in the Soviet books, ie, few that had been published during World War II. The influx following the war brought all of the important books and periodicals of foreign countries--particularly those of England, France, the United States, and later Germany. Standard foreign works are immediately translated into Russian, customarily without regard for copyrights. The translations are generally quite adequate, but they frequently contain mistakes. These mistakes, eg, printing incorrect figures, tables, etc, often caused the childish errors committed by engineers, who accept the translations to be as infallible as the teachings of Marx.

3. The quality of the many available original Soviet books is fairly good. All books are published in small editions, but the editions are adequate to supply all important libraries and to satisfy the few individual buyers. Prices are very low; a large scientific book of about 600 pages with tables and charts costs less than 25 rubles--the price of a kilogram of butter. The print and the pictures in such books are of very poor quality, however. The Soviet scientific books contain very good theoretical material but they completely fail in showing its practical applications. Among these Soviet books are very useful reference books which present a survey of a particular field, tracing its entire development throughout the world. [redacted] 25X1 there was such a reference book that dealt with tubes. It contained current information on every type of tube that had ever been made anywhere in the world. Similar books exist on television switches, and many other subjects. The Soviets also translate some technical books into Russian and then add their own appendixes, in which the newest results of research are discussed. [redacted] Oxide Cathodes, written by a German scientist Hermann Wagner in 1944, had been translated by Zariov in Fryazino. Zariov added several chapters in which he described impulse cathodes and the results of British and American research until 1949. 25X1

4. Institute 160 had a complete library of Soviet periodicals which dealt with all phases of development and production of tubes. Foreign periodicals were also available, but they were censored and sometimes lines or entire pages were deleted. [redacted] 25X1
25X1 [redacted] the censor had objected to, because, in screening some of the old periodicals which had been dismantled from Osram and Tungsram, he had neglected to delete the same sections [redacted] 25X1
25X1 [redacted] The parts that had been cut out usually concerned conditions in the USSR. [redacted] 25X1
25X1 [redacted] the censor had cut several lines regarding the presence of uranium in the USSR from "Chemical and Industrial News". In another instance, the censor had deleted an article from a German periodical, "Deutsche Funktechnik", in which the Soviet radio sets which had been exhibited at the Leipzig Fair were criticized. The US periodicals "Popular Science" and "Popular Mechanics" were available at the Institute until 1948. The Soviets removed these magazines from the shelves after 1948, both in our library at Fryazino and at Moscow, because war research was no longer discussed and the favorite topics were those dealing with the everyday comforts of the USA.

5. Literature that was unavailable at the Institute in Fryazino could be obtained at the Institute library in Moscow, where it was also possible to subscribe to periodicals and newspapers. The Germans were generally accorded the same treatment as the Soviets in the Institute libraries. The only restriction imposed [redacted] 25X1
25X1 [redacted] not permitted to enter the stacks. However, [redacted] to 25X1
obtain permission to do so from the librarian and was a frequent
25X1 visitor. [redacted] all of the literature, even that which had been dismantled from Germany, was carefully catalogued and in good order.

6. Not all fields of science were equally represented in the libraries in the USSR. While the collection of physical and chemical literature was almost complete, the medical literature of foreign countries showed large gaps. (The field of medicine is treated with little regard in the USSR and this is shown by the miserable salaries which are paid to "doctors" (actually medical technicians). A medical technician receives a maximum monthly salary of about 800 Rubles, while an engineer's starting salary is about 1200 Rubles.) Books and periodicals on modern medical research were unavailable even in the Moscow medical libraries. [redacted] 25X1
25X1
[redacted]
25X1 [redacted]
25X1 [redacted] The German periodicals "Deutsche Strahlentherapie" and "Archiv der Pathologie" were unavailable. There were some books in the field of biophysics but only a few periodicals. Massachusetts Institute of Technology publications were at our disposal in Moscow, but only Volume 22 (treating the subject of picture tubes) was available in Fryazino. Our Nachalnik (Department Head), Astrin, had obtained Volume 22 in Moscow [redacted] 25X1
25X1 [redacted]

7. Customs regulations forbade the taking of technical literature out of the country. [redacted] the Soviets 25X1
did not want the outside world to learn about their disregard of the copyright. Original Soviet technical literature, however, could be exported. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

8. Area maps were unobtainable in the USSR. There was a store in Moscow which specialized in maps of the world, but no map of the USSR alone. One of my colleagues found an old Baedecker guidebook of Moscow in which a map of the city including the second ring was shown. He made a photocopy of the map--which did not even show the subway system--and happened to show it to a Soviet colleague when asking a question. He was soon called to the office of the personnel manager (office of the First Department) and severely warned. We made our own map of the surroundings of Fryazino. When one of us found a new road or new area, we incorporated it into our collective map. However, it was also discovered by the Soviets and we had to destroy it. Following our apprehension, we became frightened because a colleague, [redacted] 25X1
who had disappeared, had been accused of espionage because the Soviets had found a copy of our map and a photograph showing a bridge in the vicinity of Fryazino among his belongings. For a while there was a map of Korea in our department at the Institute, on which the advance of the North Koreans was marked daily. However, this map disappeared after a while. (The maps used in the schools in the USSR showed the latest political developments.)

9. The authors of fiction in the Russian language are divided into two categories, "Russian" and "Soviet". For example, Gogol and Tolstoi are considered "Russian" writers (not Dostoevski, who is not well received by the Soviet government) and Gorki and Ehrenburg are classified as "Soviet" authors. The writings of Goethe, Shakespeare, Whitman, Steinbeck, etc, are also found in Soviet bookstores. Pushkin is the great "Russian" classic whose writings are referred to in many speeches and celebrations.

Propaganda

10. Paper was very scarce in the USSR. At the time of our arrival in Fryazino, it was so scarce that doctors' prescriptions were written on some kind of cardboard and it was almost impossible to buy paper in a store; envelopes were particularly difficult to obtain. (The Soviets very seldom use envelopes, but fold their letters in a manner which makes an envelope unnecessary.) Although the situation had improved toward the end of our stay, paper was only available in the stores in Fryazino every few weeks. At the Institute we had to write our reports on colored typewriter paper which was hardly suitable for writing in ink and we could only use one side of each page. If we planned to buy anything in the Fryazino stores that would require wrapping, we had to bring our own paper. As in other things, however, there was a marked difference in the availability and quality of paper in Moscow as compared with Fryazino. Although paper had been scarce in Moscow between 1947-48, there was an ample supply in the years following, although the quality was not good. The stores in Moscow not only wrapped the items which had been bought, but some of the larger ones even had advertising slogans written on their paper. (It is not quite true that advertising does not exist in the USSR, though of course it does not exist as a means of competition, since all stores are state-owned.)

11. In the dissemination of political propaganda in the USSR, posted slogans only appeared in the streets at the approach of one of the national holidays such as 1 or 8 May or 7 November. Such slogans were generally quotations of Marx, Lenin, or Stalin. Much more popular was the use of pictures of leading Soviet figures--pictures of the entire Politburo appeared on 7 November, although they had little significance for most of the Soviet citizens. Flags were carried in the 1 May and 7 November processions which showed medallions on which were pictured the heads of Marx and Engels or Lenin and Stalin. Posters showing a Red soldier guarding his country were also displayed. While posters were generally used only at the time of national holidays, sculptural propaganda was regularly displayed in public places. The sculptures were of paper mache or plaster, not designed for a long-range period. Another form of decorative propaganda was the use of little colorful pebbles in writing slogans on the ground.

25X1 [redacted] all of the propaganda posters, signs,

25X1 etc, were painted in very bright colors, particularly red. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted]

12. The Soviets were avidly interested in the newspapers, but the supply did not equal the demand. The newsstands had sold all of the leading papers such as Pravda and Izvestiya after the first half hour following delivery. There were always long lines of people at the stands when the papers arrived; sometimes there were not even enough papers to supply the first line. Somehow, the Soviets did succeed in reading a paper during the day, either by circulating the available newspapers among themselves or by going to the libraries and waiting until one was available. The guiding motive in their eagerness to read the news was their fear of another war, a fear which was very great and very widespread.

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13. Propaganda campaigns at Institute 160 also reached their peak at the time of the national holidays. As these holidays approached, the employees decorated the plant (after hours, of course) with posters bearing slogans for the preservation of peace or quoting one of the great Marxists. These slogans remained until the time of the next holiday. The use of cartoons for propaganda purposes was also popular at the Institute. These cartoons always depicted the foolish Western allies toying with danger and then blocked by the valiant Soviet soldier, eg, a picture of the Western allies playing with the atom bomb, or the Western wave threatening to engulf the Soviet lighthouse, or a picture of the chained negro being whipped at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, captioned "This is the Freedom of America". The approach of a national holiday had its amusing aspects to us because they were heralded by a great cleaning campaign. Everything not of immediate use in the laboratories, office, or workshops was dropped out of the window. Some of the objects thus discarded were of considerable value--tubes, scraps of valuable metals, etc. These items piled up beneath the windows and were frequently picked up by the workers, who sold them as scrap or used them for their own purposes. 25X1

25X1 surrounded a chicken coop in Fryazino which was made of molybdenum strips, which were waste material of the metal stamping shop and which had been thrown out. Molybdenum was very scarce in the plant, but it had been discarded in preparation for the holiday without consideration of value or waste.

14. The first issues of the "wall papers" of the plants appeared on 1 May of each year. These papers were issued every four weeks by a "newspaper collective". "The Screen" was the name of our plant paper. It was written in longhand and mimeographed and included an account of the achievements and plans of each department. It also included criticisms of employees who had been idle at their work or who had caused damage, and a satirical column for every department, in which the activities of the department were severely criticized.

15. Oratorical propaganda was not widely used at the plant. Monthly meetings were held at which the fulfillment of the last month's quota was discussed, the plan for the next month was explained, and criticisms were voiced against departments or individuals, including the department head. Such criticisms, however, were not taken too seriously. Occasionally, gatherings were held at which the representatives of the labor unions functioned as speakers. If a "resolution" was to be made--usually a pledge of additional effort--the speakers were brought into the plant from the outside. On such occasions the plant was locked so that no one could leave after the day's work. Lectures on the international situation were given every two weeks. The topics varied, and often they concerned Soviet successes, eg, Soviet cancer research or Soviet exploration of the Arctic regions, rather than world events. 25X1
These speakers were generally very well informed and discussed such current topics as social-democratic opposition to Adenauer. The speakers always viewed the international situation as one which eventually would result in the economic depression of the capitalistic West. The Germans were normally allowed to attend these monthly meetings, but we were excluded from the one that was held in March 1952. During March and April, Fryazino was besieged with a virus grippe, 25X1
25X1 the Soviets stated that this virus was of US origin and that the spreading of the epidemic was the first great US germ attack against the USSR. It was also stated that the Americans had used germ warfare in Korea; posters were shown depicting North Koreans with pest boils.

16. Radio and television are very popular in the USSR. A laborer would rather forego food for several months than be forced to part with his radio; almost every family, including those of low

income, have a radio. Although the Soviets have the radio relay system by which they can hear a program by merely plugging a loudspeaker into a wall outlet, they prefer to have a radio set. They particularly enjoy listening to foreign short wave stations, [redacted] neither the VOA nor the BBC programs will change the attitude of the Soviets, either toward their own government or toward the West. The Soviet does not usually know hate or envy; he does not hate America or the other Western countries. However, it does not follow that he believes what he hears from them over the radio. He is quite sure that his government is lying and feels equally sure that America is lying. The words which he hears on the radio one evening will be swept from his mind when his government begins its propaganda campaign against the American exploiters or disturbers of peace. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]. None of the three prospective buyers would even consider the purchase until they had determined that the "Voice of America" could be heard on the set. [redacted]

[redacted]